IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

4:22-CR-3053

vs.

MOHAMED GAMAR AHMED,

Defendant.

TENTATIVE FINDINGS

The Court has received the presentence investigation report in this case. The defendant has objected to the presentence report. Filing 54. The government has moved for an upward departure or variance. Filing 61.

IT IS ORDERED:

- The Court will consult and follow the Federal Sentencing Guidelines to
 the extent permitted and required by *United States v. Booker*, 543 U.S.
 220 (2005) and subsequent cases. In this regard, the Court gives notice
 that, unless otherwise ordered, it will:
 - (a) give the advisory Guidelines respectful consideration within the context of each individual case and will filter the Guidelines' advice through the 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) factors, but will not afford the Guidelines any particular or "substantial" weight;
 - (b) resolve all factual disputes relevant to sentencing by the greater weight of the evidence and without the aid of a jury;
 - (c) impose upon the United States the burden of proof on all Guidelines enhancements;

- (d) impose upon the defendant the burden of proof on all Guidelines mitigators;
- (e) depart from the advisory Guidelines, if appropriate, using pre-Booker departure theory; and
- (f) in cases where a departure using pre-Booker departure theory is not warranted, deviate or vary from the Guidelines when there is a principled reason justifying a sentence different than that called for by application of the advisory Guidelines, again without affording the Guidelines any particular or "substantial" weight.
- 2. The defendant objects to two paragraphs in the "prosecutor's version of the offense," and to a reference to gang membership apparently found in the discovery information. Filing 54. But none of the objected-to statements bear on the Guidelines sentencing range. To the extent that the government expects the Court to rely on any of those assertions in applying § 3553(a), it can adduce evidence at sentencing to support them. But the Court's tentative finding is that the defendant's objection is unnecessary to resolve.

The government has moved (filing 61) for an above-guidelines sentence, either varying under § 3553(a) or departing upwards based on U.S.S.G. §§ 5K2.0(a)(2) and 5K2.2, arguing that the guidelines calculation doesn't adequately account for alleged overdoses caused by the defendant's drug distribution. See filing 62. The government bears the burden of proving the application of an upward departure. United States v. Beltramea, 785 F.3d 287, 289 (8th Cir. 2015). Accordingly, the Court will resolve the government's motion on the evidence at sentencing.

3. Except to the extent, if any, that the Court has sustained an objection, granted a motion, or reserved an issue for later resolution in the preceding paragraph, the parties are notified that the Court's tentative

findings are that the presentence report is correct in all respects.

4. If any party wishes to challenge these tentative findings, that party shall, as soon as possible (but in any event no later than three (3) business days before sentencing) file with the Court and serve upon opposing counsel an objection challenging these tentative findings, supported by a brief as to the law and such evidentiary materials as are required, giving due regard to the local rules of practice governing the submission of evidentiary materials. If an evidentiary hearing is requested, such filings should include a statement describing why a

hearing is necessary and how long such a hearing would take.

5. Absent timely submission of the information required by the preceding paragraph, the Court's tentative findings may become final and the

presentence report may be relied upon by the Court without more.

6. Unless otherwise ordered, any objection challenging these tentative findings shall be resolved at sentencing.

Dated this 10th day of July, 2023.

BY THE COURT:

ohn M. Gerrard

Senior United States District Judge